

RUFFLE TALK

THE OLD WAR-HORSE COMES OUT
FOR PROTECTION

Is Cleveland a Free Trader?—Washington a Protectionist—The Tariff a Necessity.

1888, by the California Association of D.

Boston, August 31st.—General B. F. Butler this evening addressed a large audience in Tremont Temple on the tariff question and our fisheries rights. He incidentally scored Cleveland in a lively fashion. He called attention to the fact that the first statute passed by the first Congress provided for protective duties, and that the Father of the Republic made protection of American industries the subject of his special care. The protective policy then laid down and the present tariff laws are conservative. Butler said that the protection of such manufacturing towns as Lowell, Weymouth, and Andover, and of our

with incidental protection, and
protection only.

THE TARIFF A NECESSITY.

He said he knew of no party in favor of a tariff for protection only, but we have to raise \$300,000,000 annually to pay the running expenses of the Government, the interest on the public debt, and the pensions. If the internal revenue tax is retained, as the President proposes, still there are \$250,000,000 to raise. Buttar had never met

"The President declares him

trader. "The President declares himself not to be a free-trader, but I must confess that he seems to try to get as near being a free-trader as he can, if I take his words literally. He exactly agrees with me as to a tariff with incidental protection, but when I read the Mills bill I find that it puts many articles on the free list which would be disastrous to American manufacturers."

FREE TRADE IN THE PAST.

"I returned from college," continued Butler, "well taught in the theories of free trade. I went to Lowell, which was then a free trading place, and I was there very long hours. There was no importation of foreign labor, yet without the workmen here being paid more than the workmen in England, there was every relation of equality. The tariff of 1816, which protected manufacturing at once then sprang up, but not in Lowell, but all New England, and it was not until 1842 that it was cut down the hours of work from fourteen

er day to sixty hours per week, manufacturers advanced the wages

WHAT PROTECTION HAS DONE.

I have carefully given this history of the proposed protective tariff to 80,000 people, happy and prosperous beyond all that I have known—so well and in such a way that I know—of all the people in which I have lived so long—in order that they should simultaneously be understood by all; that to the support of the protective tariff Lowell owes the prosperity of her people, and that she is in such condition and character of her laborers.

THE PRESIDENT'S IGNORANCE.

From reading his message I learn that the President does not believe in these things, and that he is not a very good man. I believe if he had observed and known as I do, I have—how much the protective tariff has done for the American workmen, that he would not have said that it was not his fault, but the laboring man's misfortune that he did not know these facts.

COTTON AND WOOL.

Butler satirically said that the President could not agree to the provision of the

st on every poor man's shirt.

no body needs tariff protection in raising cotton. The tariff is a hindrance, not a help. It can compete with our own cotton. The States in growing cotton. The wool-growing industry is attempted to be misrepresented by misrepresenting the reports of the census. The census shows that the cotton crop is 600,000. The cotton broker and speculator had been protected several millions more by the Mills bill. Butler reiterated his solemn criticism of our poverty is due to the tariff. Then, paying attention to the

THE FISHERY QUESTION

He said: "The first question that springs to the lips is, is the President in earnest? If yes, let him enforce retaliation for our rates by the power he has had since March 3, 1899. If not, let him resign. Let us show that this paper is the message of a statesman, and not of a campaigner on the

Were I the Senate, the President
 gave power enough given him with

an hour to tumble Quebec into the St. Lawrence, if necessary, unless these things were stopped. And not Quebec alone, but enough to say to Great Britain that all intercourse stops, unless all intercourse can be just and free, according to the treaty and the laws of justice."

the Trade Issue of Forty-e

Years Ago Revamped. Judge H. O. Beatty, one of the members of the Veteran Club and Harrison voters of 1840, and who was a staunch protectionist in those stirring, whilom days of the free-trade Democracy, gave in a talk before the club on Thursday evening some interesting reminiscences and facts of the Log Cabin Campaign, and the damaging effects of free-trade forty years ago under Democratic rule. At that time, he said, the contest was between the supporters of General Harrison and the supporters of General Taylor, and the latter were the advocates of free-trade and the South Carolina nullifiers on the other. Now it is between the loyal Republican party with protection to Ameri-

side, with a solid South of Con-

erate Brigades, free trade and competition with British pauperism on the other. He said that the speaker had not given any practical results of protection and free trade, he said should be carefully examined. He said that the speaker had not given any difficulty to determine which was the best and only safe course for the welfare of the country. Under the theory of protection, people are divided into four general classes, which are, first, producers of all kinds, including agriculturists, manufacturers, etc.; second, merchants and dealers of all kinds; third, carriers of every description, and fourth, the public. The speaker said that includes lawyers, doctors, preachers, schoolmasters, and in line all who are not engaged in the production of any article of producing or distributing some material article that conduces to the convenience, health or comfort of the community. He said that all these, the speaker said, it is fairly

that as the producing class is the other three classes will

crease, and the general prosperity of the whole country will be enhanced. Every one will admit and knows, that the man who makes something, or produces an article, whether it be shaving out an axle-handle, or raising a bushel of wheat or corn, adds that much, whether little or much, to the country's wealth and the good of his fellow-man. But the mere work of buying or selling the same article after it is produced, or of carrying or

other adds nothing to the ag-

The producer, therefore, is the prime factor in the wealth and prosperity of any community or country, and whatever conserves the interest of the producer adds to the general wealth and general prosperity of the entire community.

A tariff therefore which protects this class and gives them greater advantages to produce, will augment the number in the producing class, and in that ratio will decrease the non-producing classes, which as we well know will benefit all classes. Thus when no-

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